P324

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/863,095	05/22/2001	Benjamin H. Andersen	2804.03US02	9008

24113   7590   11/06/2003

PATTERSON, THUENTE, SKAAR & CHRISTENSEN, P.A.
4800 IDS CENTER
80 SOUTH 8TH STREET
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-2100

EXAMINER
ALI, MOHAMMAD

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2177	

DATE MAILED: 11/06/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No. 09/863,095	**Applicant(s)** ANDERSEN, BENJAMIN H.
Office Action Summary	**Examiner** Mohammad Ali	**Art Unit** 2177

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *22 May 2001* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-15* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-15* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *22 May 2001* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

    If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
2) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) *5* .   6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

1. The application has been examined. Claims 1-15 are pending in this Office

Action.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The reference cited in the IDS, PTO-1449, Paper No. 5, have been considered.

The listing of references in the specification is not a proper information disclosure

statement. 37 CFR 1.98(b) requires a list of all patents, publications, or other

information submitted for consideration by the Office, and MPEP § 609 A(1) states, "the

list may not be incorporated into the specification but must be submitted in a separate

paper." Therefore, unless the references have been cited by the examiner on form

PTO-892, they have not been considered.

In specification page 6, line 10, US Patent No. 5,873,076, IDS is required for this

patent.

Priority

3. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) (to a

provisional application), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Drawings

4. The drawings filed on May 22, 2001 is objected by the Draftperson under 37 CFR

1.84 or 1.152, see attached PTO form 948.

Color photographs and color drawings are acceptable only for examination

purposes unless a petition filed under 37 CFR 1.84(a)(2) is granted permitting their use

as acceptable drawings. In the event that applicant wishes to use the drawings

currently on file as acceptable drawings, a petition must be filed for acceptance of the

color photographs or color drawings as acceptable drawings. Any such petition must be

accompanied by the appropriate fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(h), three sets of color

drawings or color photographs, as appropriate, and an amendment to the first

paragraph of the brief description of the drawings section of the specification which

states:

> The patent or application file contains at least one drawing executed in color. Copies of this patent or
> patent application publication with color drawing(s) will be provided by the U.S. Patent and Trademark
> Office upon request and payment of the necessary fee.

Color photographs will be accepted if the conditions for accepting color drawings

have been satisfied.

Appropriate correction is required.

The drawings are objected to because they fail to show necessary textual labels of features or
symbols in Figs 1-6 as described in the specification. For example, placing a label, "Network
System", "Database", etc, with elements 12, 22,....of Fig. 1, would give the viewer necessary
detail to fully understand this element at a glance. Respectively placing a label for Figs. 2-6. A
descriptive textual label for *each numbered element* in these figures would be needed to fully and better
understand these figures without substantial analysis of the detailed specification. Any structural detail
that is of sufficient importance to be described should be shown in the drawing. Optionally, applicant
may wish to include a table next to the present figure to fulfill this requirement. See 37 CFR 1.83. 37
CFR 1.84(n)(o) is recited below:
"(n) Symbols. Graphical drawing symbols may be used for conventional elements when
appropriate. The elements for which such symbols and labeled representations are used must be
adequately identified in the specification. Known devices should be illustrated by symbols which
have a universally recognized conventional meaning and are generally accepted in the art. Other
symbols which are not universally recognized may be used, subject to approval by the Office, if
they are not likely to be confused with existing conventional symbols, and if they are readily
identifiable.

(o) Legends. Suitable descriptive legends may be used, or may be required by the Examiner,
where necessary for understanding of the drawing, subject to approval by the Office.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

5. Claim 12 is objected to because of the following informalities: in claim 12 (page

18), line 4, the word "reply.tion" should be replaced by "reply" as examiner presumed.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-5 and 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over James J. Stephens, Jr. ('Stephens, Jr.' hereinafter), US Patent 6,636,853 B1 in

view of Brian John Cragun ('Cragun' hereinafter), US Patent 6,177,936 B1.

With respect to claim 1,

Stephens, Jr. teaches a multi-level multiplexor system by which a networked

browser client accesses content information over a networked computer system (see

col. 3, lines 44-54) comprising:

at least one program executing on a server operably connected to the networked

computer system (see col. 3, lines 46-49, Stephens, Jr.) that receives a service request

from the networked browser client and in response packages a reply that causes the

networked browser client to automatically issue a plurality of service requests to

sources of content information on the networked computer system (the web servers

execute a web server application program which monitors requests, services requests

for the information on that particular web server, and transmits the information to the

user's workstation and a web page displayed on the display monitor of the user's

workstation. When web server receives a web page request, it will transmit a document

across the communication link to the requesting web browsers. When web server

receives a search request, the request is sent to the server containing a list of links web

pages on other browsers that may contain information relevant to the user's request and

the search engine transmits the pages to the requesting web server, see col. 4, lines

32-48, Fig. 1, Stephens, Jr.) and present responses to the plurality of service requests

(see col. 4, lines 32-35, Stephens, Jr.) to sources of content information such that each

response is selectively displayed as one of a series of pages of content information

within a single window frame in the networked browser client (the web pages displayed

on the user's display window and the user can go other web pages by clicking on the

links see col. 4, lines 51-56, Fig. 5b , Stephens, Jr.).

Stephens, Jr. does not explicitly indicate the "Cascaded, when series of pages

in a single window".

Cragun discloses the claimed cascade (in response to the pressing cascade button, a browser displayed windows on display screen in a cascading format, see col. 14, lines 56-60, Figs. 15a-15b).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time of the present invention, to combine the teachings of the cited references, because the cascade of Cragun's teachings would have allowed Stephens, Jr.'s system to brows multiple web pages in multiple windows in a parent-child hierarchy on a display screen, as suggested by Cragun at col. 2, lines 7-8. Cascade as taught by Cragun improves the hierarchical relationships to build and update a window-list data structure and gives user opportunity to specify browser to display window list (see col. 2, lines 9-10 and col. 10, lines 14-16, Cragun).

As to claim 2,

Stephens, Jr. teaches wherein the at least one program accesses at least one database operably connected to the server (navigating search results from a database on a computer system, see col. 2, lines 22-26, Stephens, Jr.) and encodes information from the at least one database into a markup language as part of the reply (when web server receives a web page request, it's transmit a document in a hypertext markup language, see col. 4, lines 38-40, Stephens, Jr.).

As to claim 3,

Stephens, Jr. teaches wherein the networked computer system is the Internet and the server is hosting a web site accessible over the Internet (computer system has many workstations or servers connected to a network with local area network/wide area

network, or global information network such as Internet through network interface. Thus,

web site is accessible through Internet, see col. 5, lines 23-27).

As to claim 4,

Stephens, Jr. teaches wherein the cascaded series of pages of content

information are created as a layered series of iframes with each iframe having a tab

indicator that controls whether that iframe is to be displayed or hidden in the layered

series (to facilitate navigation, the URL for a document listed in table can be accessed

in another browser frame when the listing is selected with a selection device, such as

clicking a mouse cursor or light pen over the document listing, see col. 9, lines 41-45

and col. 8, lines 37-38, Fig. 5c). In the present application iframe is referred to a

navigation bar, see page 11, lines 28-29.

As to claim 5,

Stephens, Jr. teaches wherein the tab indicator controls style sheet commands

(see col. 8, lines 56-60 et seq, Stephens, Jr.) embedded in the markup language of the

reply (when web server receives a web page request, it's transmit a document in a

hypertext markup language, see col. 4, lines 38-40, Stephens, Jr.).

With respect to claim 13,

Stephens, Jr. teaches a storage medium having stored therein instructions

causing a networked browser client (see col. 4, lines 60-67) to perform the steps of:

sending a service request from a networked browser client to a networked

server (client send the name of the data source and the keywords and phrases to server and server queries one or more data sources through receives the results from the data source and return the results to the client, see 7, lines 16-22, Stephens, Jr.);

receiving a packaged reply from the networked server (services are request for a particular information and when web server receives search request, the request is sent to the server containing a list of links web pages on other browsers that may contain information relevant to the user's request and the search engine transmits the pages to the requesting web server, see col. 4, lines 32-48, Fig. 1, Stephens, Jr.);

issuing a plurality of server requests in response to the packaged reply from the networked server (when web server receives a web page request, it will transmit a document across the communication link to the requesting web browsers. When web server receives a search request, the request is sent to the server containing a list of links web pages on other browsers that may contain information relevant to the user's request and the search engine transmits the pages to the requesting web server, see col. 4, lines 42-48, Fig. 1, Stephens, Jr.); and

displaying content information received (see col. 2, lines 32-42, Stephens, Jr.) in response to the plurality of service requests according to the embedded control and formatting information communicated in the packaged reply such that the content information is displayed in a series of pages with each response selectively displayable as one of a series of pages of content information within a single window frame (the web pages displayed on the user's display window and the user can go other web pages by clicking on the links see col. 4, lines 51-56, Fig. 5b , Stephens, Jr.).

Stephens, Jr. does not explicitly indicate the "Cascaded, when series of pages in single window".

Cragun discloses the claimed cascaded (in response to the pressing cascade button, a browser has displayed windows on display screen in a cascading format, see col. 14, lines 56-60, Figs. 15a-15b).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time of the present invention, to combine the teachings of the cited references, because the cascade of Cragun's teachings would have allowed Stephens, Jr.'s system to brows multiple web pages in multiple windows in a parent-child hierarchy on a display screen, as suggested by Cragun at col. 2, lines 7-8. Cascade as taught by Cragun improves the hierarchical relationships to build and update a window-list data structure and gives user opportunity to specify browser to display window list (see col. 2, lines 9-10 and col. 10, lines 14-16, Cragun).

With respect to claim 14,·

Stephens, Jr. teaches a storage medium having stored therein instructions causing a networked server (see col. 4, lines 60-67) to perform the steps of:

receiving a service request from a networked browser client on a networked computer system (services are request for a particular information and when web server receives search request, the request is sent to the server containing a list of links web pages on other browsers that may contain information relevant to the user's request and the search engine transmits the pages to the requesting web server, see col. 4, lines 32-48, Fig. 1, Stephens, Jr.); and

in response, packaging a reply containing control and formatting information as well as content information to cause the networked browser client to display a series of pages of content information associated with a plurality of responses to a plurality of service requests initiated in response to the packaged reply such that each response is selectively displayed (see col. 2, lines 32-42 et seq, Stephens, Jr.) as one of a series of pages of content information within a single window frame (the web pages displayed on the user's display window and the user can go other web pages by clicking on the links see col. 4, lines 51-56, Fig. 5b , Stephens, Jr.); and

sending the packaged reply from the networked server to the networked browser client (client send the name of the data source and the keywords and phrases to server and server queries one or more data sources through receives the results from the data source and return the results to the client, see 7, lines 16-22, Stephens, Jr.).

Stephens, Jr. does not explicitly indicate the "Cascaded, when series of pages in single window".

Cragun discloses the claimed cascaded (in response to the pressing cascade button, a browser has displayed windows on display screen in a cascading format, see col. 14, lines 56-60, Figs. 15a-15b).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time of the present invention, to combine the teachings of the cited references, because the cascade of Cragun's teachings would have allowed Stephens, Jr.'s system to brows multiple web pages in multiple windows in a parent-child hierarchy on a display screen, as suggested by Cragun at col. 2, lines 7-8. Cascade as taught by Cragun improves the

hierarchical relationships to build and update a window-list data structure and gives user

opportunity to specify browser to display window list (see col. 2, lines 9-10 and col. 10,

lines 14-16, Cragun).

With respect to claim 15,

Stephens, Jr. teaches a method for establishing a stateless environment for

accessing content information over a networked computer system (see col. 3, lines 44-

54), the method comprising the following steps:

sending a service request from a networked browser client to a networked server

(client send the name of the data source and the keywords and phrases to server and

server queries one or more data sources through receives the results from the data

source and return the results to the client, see 7, lines 16-22, Stephens, Jr.); and

packaging a reply by the networked server based on an intelligent decision by

the networked server whether control and formatting information (user selects a source

of information in data source window by either typing in the name of the source directly

or selecting an entry in a pull-down menu that is accessed by selecting arrow and send

the contents of query window and data source window to server, the user selects

search button. Once server program instructions compile and format the results of the

search, they are sent to client, see col. 7, lines 45-52, Stephens, Jr.) for displaying a

series of content information on the networked browser client will be managed by the

networked browser client or by the networked server if the control and formatting

information is large or frequently changing (the web pages displayed on the user's

display window and the user can go other web pages by clicking on the links see col. 4,

lines 51-56, Fig. 5b , Stephens, Jr.); and

sending a packaged reply from the networked server to the networked browser

client, wherein the packaged reply contains instructions within the control and formatting

information (user selects a source of information in data source window by either typing

in the name of the source directly or selecting an entry in a pull-down menu that is

accessed by selecting arrow and send the contents of query window and data source

window to server, the user selects search button. Once server program instructions

compile and format the results of the search, they are sent to client, see col. 7, lines 45-

52, Stephens, Jr.) as to whether the networked browser client or the networked server

will manage the displaying of the series of content information (the web pages displayed

on the user's display window and the user can go other web pages by clicking on the

links see col. 4, lines 51-56, Fig. 5b , Stephens, Jr.).

Stephens, Jr. does not explicitly indicate the "Cascaded, when series of pages

in single window".

Cragun discloses the claimed cascaded (in response to the pressing cascade

button, a browser has displayed windows on display screen in a cascading format, see

col. 14, lines 56-60, Figs. 15a-15b).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the data processing art at the

time of the present invention, to combine the teachings of the cited references, because

the cascade of Cragun's teachings would have allowed Stephens, Jr.'s system to brows

multiple web pages in multiple windows in a parent-child hierarchy on a display screen,

as suggested by Cragun at col. 2, lines 7-8. Cascade as taught by Cragun improves the

hierarchical relationships to build and update a window-list data structure and gives user

opportunity to specify browser to display window list (see col. 2, lines 9-10 and col. 10,

lines 14-16, Cragun).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act

of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical

Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting

directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000.

Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior

to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

9.   Claims 6-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by James J.

Stephens, Jr. ('Stephens, Jr.' hereinafter), US Patent 6,636,853 B1.

With respect to claim 6,

Stephens, Jr. teaches a method for accessing content information over a networked computer system (see col. 3, lines 44-54), the method comprising the following steps:

sending a service request from a networked browser client to a networked server (client send the name of the data source and the keywords and phrases to server and server queries one or more data sources through receives the results from the data source and return the results to the client, see 7, lines 16-22, Stephens, Jr.); and

in response, sending a packaged reply from the networked server to the networked browser client, the packaged reply causing the networked browser client to issue a plurality of service requests from the networked browser client to content information on the networked computer system (the web servers execute a web server application program which monitors requests, services requests for the information on that particular web server, and transmits the information to the user's workstation and a web page displayed on the display monitor of the user's workstation. When web server receives a web page request, it will transmit a document across the communication link to the requesting web browsers. When web server receives a search request, the request is sent to the server containing a list of links web pages on other browsers that may contain information relevant to the user's request and the search engine transmits the pages to the requesting web server, see col. 4, lines 32-48, Fig. 1, Stephens, Jr.); and

displaying the original content information (see col. 2, lines 32-42 et seq, Stephens, Jr.) on the networked browser client in response to the plurality of service requests such that additional service requests are not required in order to view the content information (the web pages displayed on the user's display window and the user can go other web pages by clicking on the links see col. 4, lines 51-56, Fig. 5b , Stephens, Jr.).

As to claim 7,

Stephens, Jr. teaches wherein the networked computer system is the Internet and the server is hosting a web site accessible over the Internet (computer system has many workstations or servers connected to a network with local area network/wide area network, or global information network such as Internet through network interface. Thus, web site is accessible through Internet, see col. 5, lines 23-27).

As to claim 8,

Stephens, Jr. teaches wherein the service request is sent to at least one database which contains control and formatting information (user selects a source of information in data source window by either typing in the name of the source directly or selecting an entry in a pull-down menu that is accessed by selecting arrow and send the contents of query window and data source window to server, the user selects search button. Once server program instructions compile and format the results of the search, they are sent to client, see col. 7, lines 45-52, Stephens, Jr.).

As to claim 9,

Stephens, Jr. teaches wherein the packaged reply consists of gathered

database control (navigating search results from a database on a computer system, see

col. 2, lines 22-26, Stephens, Jr.) and formatting information encoded into a markup

language by the networked server for use by the networked browser client (when web

server receives a web page request, it's transmit a document in a hypertext markup

language, see col. 4, lines 38-40, Stephens, Jr.).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

James J. Stephens, Jr. ('Stephens, Jr.' hereinafter), US Patent 6,636,853 B1 as applied

to claims 6-9 above in view of Brian John Cragun ('Cragun' hereinafter), US Patent

6,177,936 B1.

As to claim 10,

Stephens, Jr. teaches wherein the packaged reply causes displaying of a series

of pages of content information on the networked browser client such that each

response is selectively displayed as one of a series of pages of content information

within a single window frame (the web pages displayed on the user's display window

and the user can go other web pages by clicking on the links see col. 4, lines 51-56, Fig.

5b , Stephens, Jr.).

Stephens, Jr. does not explicitly indicate the "Cascaded, when series of pages

in a single window".

Cragun discloses the claimed cascade (in response to the pressing cascade

button, a browser has displayed windows on display screen in a cascading format, see

col. 14, lines 56-60, Figs. 15a-15b).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the data processing art at the

time of the present invention, to combine the teachings of the cited references, because

the cascade of Cragun's teachings would have allowed Stephens, Jr.'s system to brows

multiple web pages in multiple windows in a parent-child hierarchy on a display screen,

as suggested by Cragun at col. 2, lines 7-8. Cascade as taught by Cragun improves the

hierarchical relationships to build and update a window-list data structure and gives user

opportunity to specify browser to display window list (see col. 2, lines 9-10 and col. 10,

lines 14-16, Cragun).

As to claim 11,

Stephens, Jr. teaches wherein the cascaded series of pages of content

information are created as a layered series of iframes (to facilitate navigation, the URL

for a document listed in table can be accessed in another browser frame when the

listing is selected with a selection device, such as clicking a mouse cursor or light pen

over the document listing, see col. 9, lines 41-45 and col. 8, lines 37-38, Fig. 5c).

As to claim 12,

Stephens, Jr. teaches wherein the iframes consist of a plurality of tab indicators

effecting the hiding or display of a layer of content information (to facilitate navigation,

the URL for a document listed in table can be accessed in another browser frame when

the listing is selected with a selection device, such as clicking a mouse cursor or light

pen over the document listing, see col. 9, lines 41-45 and col. 8, lines 37-38, Fig. 5c,

Stephens, Jr.) by control of commands embedded in the markup language of the

packaged reply.tion (when web server receives a web page request, it's transmit a

document in a hypertext markup language, see col. 4, lines 38-40, Stephens, Jr.).

Contact Information

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mohammad Ali whose telephone number is (703) 605-4356. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday from 7:30am-6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (703) 305-9790 or Customer Service (703) 306-5631. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306 for any communications. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-9600.

Mohammad Ali

Patent Examiner

AU 2177

MA

October 31, 2003